Cor New Hampshire Consequence.
Concoun, N. H., June 26, 1863.
Prand Masonic Calebration of the Birth of St. John
the Baptist—Revival of the Order in New Hampshire—Firemen's Visit—The Legislature—Another Defeat of the Maine Liquor Law—MrBurke's Movement—Weather and Crops, 5c.
The Masonic Fraternity, which for the last twentyten many has alumbared in a community of grant

five years has slumbered in a comparatively dormant state, in New Hampshire, had a grand reunion in this city yesterday, June 24, upon the occasion of the "Anniversary of the Birth of St. John the Bap-tist." The weather in the moraling was rainy, and many were doubtless kept away by the anticipation of an unpleasant day; but, at about nine o'clock, the clouds dispersed, and with an atmosphere cool, pure and invigorating, more delightful weather could not have been desired. The ceremonies were conducted under the direction of the Blazing Star Lodge of Cononder the direction of the Blazing Star Lodge of Con-cord, Rev. John Moore, Master. They consisted of an eration, poem, prayer, music, dinner, &c. Col. Jesse A. Gove officiated as Chief Marshal, assisted by Messrs. A. M. Ward, T. Wadleigh, Abiel Carter, Abel Hutch-ins, Jr., E. H. Rollins, J. H. Mace, E. Hoyt, and L. A. Walker. Among the lodges which appeared with full delegations, and occupied a place in the proces-sion, were the following: St. John's and St. Andrew's, of Portsmouth; Strafford, of Dover; Lafayette, of Manchester; Rising Sun, of Nashua; Blazing ette, of Manchester: Rising Sun, of Nashua; Blazing Star, of Concord. There were also respectable dele-gations from many other lodges in this and other States. In addition, there appeared the Knights Templar, in their chapeaux, black plumes and uniform; the Royal Arch Chapter, Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, &c., in their appropri-ate regalia. We noticed in the procession many distinguished public men, including a large number of our most esteemed clergymen, doctors, almost every trade and calling. Among the number were his Excellency Gov. Martin; ex-Governor Matthew Harvey, new Judge of the United States District Court; Gen Israel Hunt, and Dr. William Pres cott, democratic candidates for governor at the late State Convention: Hon. Andrew Peirce, of Dover; A. R. Hatch, Esq., of Portsmouth, Clerk of United States District Court; Rev. S. Kelley, of Portsmouth; Rev. Dyer H. Sanborn, late Chaplain of New Hamp-shire General Court; Col. Cyrus Barton, of the State Capitol Reporter; John T. Gibbs, Esq., of the Dover Gazette, and others. Full one-third of the number were men of venerable appearance, gray-haired and aged. All were apparently delighted at having an epportunity once more to renew the interesting rites of their Order, after so long an intermission. The procession was marshalled in the following

Aids—Chief Marshal—Aids. Excort of Knights Templars. Steward—Fyler—Steward. Entered Apprentices. Fellow Crafts. Fellow Crafts.

Master Masons.
Past Masters.
Concord Band.

M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of New Hampshire.
Royal Arch Chapter.
Junior Peacon. Holy Bible Senior Deacon.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Junior and Serior Wardens.
Poet, Chaplain, and Orator.
Grand Master.

Graad Master.

It presented a splendid appearance, and attracted throngs of people, to the number of several thousand.

Many came in from the neighboring towns and villages. After marching through the principal streets, having first taken up a large delegation of the fair sex at Rumford Hall, it proceeded to the South Congregational Church, which was filled to overflowing. Here the exercises were concluded, as follows:

A Voluntary on the organ, by Prof. J. Jack man.

A Prayer, by Sev. B. M. fillotson.

An Oration, by John Raymond, Esq., of Weare, late of Troy N. Y.

A Hymn, by Rev. T. J. Greenwood, of Dover.

A Poem by the same.

Benediction.

The oration and poem were literary productions of a high order, and gave great satisfaction. The following was the concluding portion of Mr. Raymond's address:

My Brethree—Ours is a royal prisythoed and a pecu-

My Brethree—Ours is a royal prisathoed and a pecuMy Brethree—Ours is a royal prisathoed and a pecuMar people. Like other institutions in its purpose, Maserry is distinguished from them in its medes of operation. It arrogates no original ty of design; it invades
no Utopian region of action. Liberality, brotherly
love, and charity?—are this e novelities? The relief
from softering the reduct from distress, the preservation of hasoan brotherhood—are these visionary schemes?
Yet Mason ry, entering upon a comeone theatre to accomplish an ordinary work, monores to itself a bold, a
subile and ao intriner method of action. Draped in allegery, impenetrable to curious securiny, it is but an organised and scientific response to the demands of
humanity and the higher cemands of Christianity,
hailed in the obscure trilight of history—surviving langauges, class, tribes, and centime—reasing its vitality
through eras of blo-d—vigilant even in ages of barbarism
—transcending the barriers of nations and annulling na
tional rite—mollifying the acrimony of fends and sects
—penetrating the intrigues of explasts; and defying the
malevolence of tyrating the the world, its taitsmanic banners still streaming from her walls. That eneign, some malevolence of tyranny, this venerable febric to day lifts its imposing from to the world, its talismanic banners still streaming from her walls. That energy, some times trailing in the dust, yet never tarnished, seems to us to day to float upon a kindlier breeze. Ill-founded prejudices in regard to us are melting away, men are again reminded of the purpose which inspires us, and the bird which has been submitted to the fame seems arising from the embers, as in the fable, while plumage of crimson and of gold, to ascend again the arch of the heavens. Those august arabitects, who ages smoe, left as their memorial the magnificent temple of Jerussiem, are now gathering again, not bringing as of old the gold of Ophir, or the codar from Letanon, not searing columns, and porches, and domes; not hanging arches of freeted gold; but ersetting another and more percental monument to nomanity and truth. Instructed by its allegories, its symbols and its mystical hieroglyphe, the fawny savage and the bearded tyrant slike box to its homage. Silently as the rays of the sun; it dissolves the icy rigidity of conventional castes, and hastens the erset general brotherhood.

"Foresteld by prophet, and by poet saug."

My brethren, this order, to which we are allied, breathes upon us the fragrance of its historic fame, addresses us by the richness of its mysterious symbols, and urges that in our lives and character we conform to the injunctions of its great masters. Omens cover us. We hear the mormor as of ramy voices. We descry the glitter of the advancing armor. Light burnishes the east, prochaining the extension of our Order, of that charity which beareth all things," and of that benevolence which is founded upon truth.

The following is a copy of a beautiful hymn, composed by the poet. Rev. Mr. Greenwood a Univer-

The following is a copy of a beautiful hymn, com-osed by the poet, Rev. Mr. Greenwood, a Univer-alist clergyman, of Dover, and sung by a select

Great Architest divine!

Whose robes are primal light,
Usnumbered worlds combise
Thy wisdom, go duess, might.
Thy reign of love is sver all,
And angels in thy worship fall. And wilt thou condescend,
Our sacrifice to own?
To us thine andicace lend,
From thise exalted throne?
That throne whence life's broad river runs,
Whose floer is paved with burning suns. Pach grace we plead from thes
Our darkness to blume,
I'e make us wholly free;
Our spirit wings to plume
For that bold flight, where dazzling rays
Of glery wakes Creation's praise. Of glary wakes Creation's praise.

And while our souls incline
To soar in Fatth and Hope,
Let charity divine
Present the Heavenly cup,
Whose taste shall all our souls renew,
And make us to each duty true.
Then in the rath we'll move
Which shall relieve distress,
The widow's solone prove. The widow's solace prove,
And sid the fatherless.
And thus on earth, while time is given,
Breathe the pure atmosphere of Heaven.

And thus on earth, while time is given, Breathe the pure atmosphere of Heaven.

Prepared at last to rise,
To that unclouded height
Peyond the vaulted skiers,
Wasre seraphs deel in light,
To the the God of Light we'll beed,
Act praise with theirs forever blend.

After the conclusion of the exercises at the church, the fraternity repaired to Depot Hall, where a splendid dinner had been provided, under the direction of the Blazing Star Lodge, for about four hundred. Nine large tables were spread with all the luxuries of the season, and together with the hall, were elegantly decorated with wreaths of flowers and boquets, prepared by the ladies. Here a number of the members of the Legislature, strangers, and citizens, not belonging to the order, participated in the festivities. Among those present were Gov. Martin, and his honor Mayor Low. Short speeches, toasts and sentiments, succeeded the destruction of eathers. The mental repart was agreeably interspersed with music by the band, and some excellent singing performed by a well-practived quartette of singers, under the direction of Prof. G. Wood, of this city, assisted by Mr. Tracy, on the piano. They executed a national hymn, and several select duetis, trios, and quartettes, in graceful style, and with exquisite taste. As a sample of the "teast of intellect," I append the regular sentiments:

1. The day we celebrate—Ever sacred in the seconcy of Mascoes.

2. The President of these United States.

1. The day we celebrate—Ever sacred in the assumpty of Maccos.
2. The Fresident of these United States.
3. His Excellency the Governor of New Hampshire.
4. His Honor the Mayor, "Low—he is here."
5. The principles of our Order—Pure and sacred as the memory of him whose victues we this day celebrate.
6. Washington and Lafayette—Euglismen of the Order: the former by his window and the latter by his timely aid, contributed much towards the completion of the sacred Temple of Freedom
2. The General Officers of the Revolution—All worthy

o'clock, in a special train on the Northern Railroad. They returned here at about 12 o'clock, and the Tigers proceeded directly on to Nashville the same night.

The Legislature has voted to adjourn on Saturday, July 2, a week from to-day, when the present session will have continued thirty-one days. Little business of importance has been or probably will be transacted. The last edition of the unconstitutional Maine law was summarily kicked out of the house on Thursday. It had previously been tabled, and the House refused to take it up, 131 to 114, the vote having been agreed on as a test of the relative strength of the friends and opposers of the bill.

"So fades this lovely, blooming flower" once more. Its friends in New Hampshire will doubtless try to revive it again, as usual; but they will be obliged to wait until next June, as there is no winter session this year.

Mr. Burke appears to have discontinued his assaults upon General Pierce's administration, and now confines himself, in his last manifesto, which was published in the Reporter on Thursday, to a personal onslaught upon Mr. Butterfield, of the Patriot. The denouement has almost ceased to be talked about here. The "rank and file" of our denocracy appear disposed to test the new administration by its broad public policy, and not cripple its energies in advance, by prematurely denouncing it for any little mistakes it may make in the division of the loaves and fishes of office. "The tree must be judged by its fruit," and the harvest is not yet. Disappointed office-seekers like Mr. Burke (many are more discrect) should take care not to "go off at half-cock."

The weather is cool and comfortable, after the

creet) should take care not constructed."

The weather is cool and comfortable, after the burning heat of last week. Within the last seven days we have had several fine showers, and vegetation of all kinds rejoices as it never did before at this season of the year, at least within the memory of Pennacook.

Pennacook.

Aurora Regatts at Albary.

[From the Albary Journal, June 71.]

The Sixth Annual Regatta of the Aurora Boat Club came off Thursday, the 23d instant. The occasion drew together a very large number of ladies and gentlemen from different parts of that and the adjoining counties. Persons were also in attendance from Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, New York, and other parts of the State.

The weather was all that could have been wished for. It was neither too cool nor too warm for comfort. The sun, during almost the entire day, was hid by clouds, to that those who preferred to witness the frace from the pier that is built out a short distance into the lake, instead of from the groves along its margin, could do so without exposing themselves to the rays of the sun.

A fine sailing breeze from the south, at intervals freshening into a strong wind, gave every desirable opportunity for the full developement of the sailing qualities of the boats.

The stake boats, four in number, were so arranged as to bring the craft, in all relations, to the wind, and leave as little as possible of direct sailing before the wind.

The number of boats entered as competitors for

fere the wind.

The number of boats entered as competitors for the prizes was thirteen, viz :—Oriole, Ellen Douglass,

The number of boats entered as competitors for the prizes was thirteen, viz :—Oriole, Ellen Douglasa, Flora, Ashland, Sylph, Aurora; Cathlena, Rebecca, Fairy Queen, Geneva; Island Queen, Union Springs; Alida, Blue Bell. Amazon, Skaneateles; Flying Cloud, Seneca Falls.

These embraced the workmanship of the best boat builders in the State. Fish, of New York; Pitcher, of Brooklyn; Ludlow, of Springport; Hall, of Skaneateles, and others. The shortest measurement was fifteen feet; the longest twenty-three feet eight inches. One minute a foot and live seconds an inch is allowed for difference in length.

Punctually at the appointed time the boats were sent off, and the lake was soon the busiest possible scene of a contest for victory, each sailing-master exerting the atmost of his skill.

The Blue Bell, owned by Capt. E. Potter, of Skaneatelas, accomplished the distance in two hours and ten minutes; the Ashland, owned by Mr. Hoyt, of Aurora, in two hours and therty-two minutes, and the Island Queen, owned by Mr. Finch, of Union Springs, in two hours and thirty minutes.

The first prize—awarded to the Blue Bell—consisted of a beautiful silver goblet with gold lining, and appropriate inscriptions. The second prize—awarded to the Ashland—was a large and massive silver salver. The third prize—awarded to the Island Queen—was a magnificent flag.

The Blue Bell, which now assumes the championship of the lakes, was built by Mr. Mall, a Skaneateles mechanic, who deserves the highest credit for his accuracy of eye and judgment in the construction of this model.

The Flying Cloud, built by Robert Fish, of New York—the same who constructed the yacht Trnant, successful at the last Thames regatta—was disabled by the breaking of her rigging, and to the great regret of all, was compelled to haul off.

Certainly no where in the State, except at New York, has there ever collected so many boats of such superior workmanship, or such grace and beauty of model.

Every effort was made by the citizens of Aurora to entertain the crowd of vi

Every effort was made by the citizens of Aurora to entertain the crowd of visiters who were present. The pieasent and beautiful grounds attached to the residence of Mr. Henry Wells, Messrs. Morgan, Dr. Thompson, Mr. Fort, and others, were visited and admired by the guests, as exhibiting a degree of artistic cultivation, illustrating the reputation their owners so deservedly possess for good taste in their department.

The regatta is considered by all who attended it as the most brilliant that has yet been had, and the gathering of boats as indicative of the great progress in that species of construction. The victors were particularly notified that the championship was only lent to them.

in that species of construction. The victors were particularly notified that the championship was only lent to them.

FIGHT WITH A SHARK.—The Charlestoh S. C. Courte the other day contained an account of a spotted shark, killed in that harbor, which, after being landed, was delivered of twenty-two young ones, and after she was cut open, was found to contain twenty-one more. The following are the particulars of the capture. Some of the men were bathing, when a large shark appeared and spring forward directly at them. A person from the ship called out to warn them of their danger; on which they all immediately swam to the vessel and arrived in safety, except one poor fellow who was cut in two by the shark almost in reach of our oars. A comrade and most intimate friend of the unfortunate victim, when he observed the severed trunk of his companion, was selzed with a degree of horror that words cannot describe. The insatiable shark was seen traversing the bloody surface in search of the remainder of his prey, when the brave youth plunged into the water, determined either to make the shark disgorge, or be buried in the same grave. He held in his hand a long and sharp-pointed knife, and the rapacious animal pushed furiously towards him; she had turned on her side and opened her enormous jaws, in order to seize him, when the youth diving dexterously under her seized her with his left hand somewhere near the supper fins, and stabled her several times in the belly. The shark, enraged with pain and streaming with blood, plunged in all directious in order to discange herself from her enemy. The crews of the surrounding vessels saw that the combat was decided, but they were ignorant which was slain, till the shark, weakened by the loss of blood, made toward the shore, and along with her her conqueror, who, flushed with victory, pushed his few with redox bled ardor, and with the aid of the tide dragged her on shore. Here he ripped up the bowels of the animal, obtained the severed remainder of his friend's indy, and buried it her on shore. Here he ripped up the bowels of animal, obtained the severed remainder of triend's body. And buried it with the trunk in

CUMBERLAND, Md., June 25, 1853.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

An accident occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to-day, about one hundred miles west of this place, to the train which left Wheeling on Saturday morning, which, though fortunately unattended with the loss of human life, caused serious inwith the loss of human life, caused serious in-jury to four individuals, and totally demolished two of the company's cars. It appears that a cow ran suddenly up the embankment, about two miles west of the Helvetia station, and attempted to cross the track, directly in front of the locomotive, which struck her, cut her in two parts, and threw the hind quarters from the track, but her head and fore parts became entangled in the running gear of the mail cair, when it immediately began to break up, and the fragments were thrown down the embank-ment. The baggage car met the same fate, which, ment. The baggage car met the same fate, which, together with its contents, were thrown off on the opposite side. The coupling connecting the baggage and passenger cars broke, and the latter were permitted to pass on with comparatively little injury. As soon as the cars were stopped, the wreck was examined. The mail agent had been thrown about thirty feet from the road by the force of the concusion and received some slight cuts about the beadsion, and received some slight cuts about the head. He was the only person at the time in the mail car. The baggage car contained three individuals, one of whom was a passenger, in the employ of the New York and Erie Railroad. He, also, was thrown some distance, and escaped with a severe but not dangerous cut on the back part of his head. The baggage master and brakeman were less fortunate, having been cast among the fragments of the wreck. They were both speedily extracted, and were found to be seriously injured, the former internally with his hip bone broken, and the latter cut in a most shocking! manner, and several of his ribs broken. The brakeman was left at this place for medical treatment, and the baggage master was sent on to his family in Baltimore. A number of mail bags and trunks were torn open, and various articles of wearing apparel, together with books, papers and letters, were scattered in all directions, literally covering the road for the space of twenty yards. Every thing was, however, collected and placed in one of the passenger cars, and after a detention of little more than an hour, the train was enabled to proceed on its way. ous cut on the back part of his head. The baggage

Theatrical and Musical.

Bowery Theatre.—M'lle. De Melisse, the favorite danscuse, is to take her benefit this evening at the Bowery, being her last appearance. The bill of amusement provided comprises the new drama entitled "Marco Spada," "Singing and Dancing," and the popular opera of the "Bohemian Girl." Those who desire to spend this evening pleasantly should visit the Bowery.

Niblo's Garden.—Burton, with his highly talented company of comedians, is to appear in the fav-

ted company of comedians, is to appear in the fav-orite comedy styled "Sweethearts and Wives," and the very laughable farce of "One Thousand Milli-ners Wanted for the Gold Diggings." This being the last night of Burton's engagement, it is presumed the house will be filled in every department. The Ravel Family are to commence their engagement on Friday.

Ravel Family are to commence their engagement on Friday.

National Theatre.—Mr. J. R. Scott, the favorite American tragedian, who has been playing a very successful engagement at this theatre, appears to night in the character of "Richelieu," in the play of that name. He will be supported by Mr. N. B. Clarke and Mrs. Nicholis. Miss Partington will dance, and the entertainments will terminate with the musical drama called "The Lady and the Devil," in which Mrs. Brunton will appear as "Zephyrina," with several beautiful songs.

St. Charles Theatre.—The performances of this evening will be for the benefit of Mr. Ehrlich, leader of the orchestra, when Miss Mitcheli will appear for the last time previous to her leasing for the South and West. The pieces selected for the occasion are "Asmodeus," "Dechalumeau," and "My Neighbor's Wife."

American Museum.—The Bearled Woman and

AMERICAN MUSEUM.-The Bearled Woman AMERICAN MUSRIM.—The Beanied woman and the Happy Family seem to be very attractive fea-tures at this establishment, if we may judge from the hundreds who visit the rosms in which they are exhibited. The dramatic pieces selected for the afternoon and evening performances are "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," and "Deeds of Dread-ful Note"

ful Note."

Hippodrome.—Hundreds are seen every day wending their way towards this celebrated theatre of equestrian exercises. The chariot races the pageant called the Car of Flowers, the La Perche Equipoise, and other interesting features, are greatly a mired by the visiters. In fine, the amusements, generally speaking, afford the greatest delight to the audiences.

Cheisty's Opera House continues in a career of uninterrupted success. The singing and instrumental performances are good, and the dancing is excellent.

Woon's Musemus.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—The manager of this band has worked hard and successfully to bring them into public favor. They are now greatly admired by the lovers of negro minstrelsy.

MRS. HIELD, the actress, and her son, have arrived effects, Southern and Western tows and have

proceeded to their farm on the Highlands of Nevi-sink.

City, on Union square, between five and six o'clock on Surday evening. Mr. I. had been ill since the accident on the New Haven Raitroad, which resulted in the loss of so many lives, and being a director of the compound impression upon his mind, and from the selects of which he never fully recovered. Only on Friday last, however, after a six weeks confinement to his home, his physiclass the new for the contract of the company of the contract of the head of th

farm, near Nashville.

SWRARING REPORTERS.—A judge of the Criminal Court at Cincinnal; has lately escablished a rule of one of requiring the newspaper reporters to appear before the cerk and take an oath to report the proceedings correctly or to be excluded from the court room. For reporters refused to comply with the mandate of his honor.

The Menor of General David Committee on the Wooster House of Representatives, on Saturday morning, June 11, the report of the Committee on the Wooster Monument, favorably to an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars for the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. David Wooster being under consideration,

Mr. Smith, of Sharon, said:—Mr. Speaker, it is easy to advocate a cause when one is conscious that the feelings, sentiments, and sympathies of his audience are in unison with those that animate himself, and that their hearts beat responsive with his own. It is a light and grateful task to support such a resolution as the one before us, in the presence of the descendants of that daunties yeomanry whom British gold could not buy, nor British promises seduce, nor British hayonest intimidate. The episode of the revolutionary history of Connecticut causes the heart of a true son of her soil to heave with strong and proud emotion, and, rehearsed in song or story, stirs up his blood like the blast of a trumpet. In the opinion of her intelligent population, it was eminently a war of principle, a struggle between the great antagonistic forces—arbitrary power on the one hand, and civil and religious liberty on the other. So far as she was concerned, the Revolution severed only a nominal tie, but effected no organic change, either in the structure or the action of her government. From the first commencement, when the three plantations, of Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield, constituted the whole of the infant colony, its chief magistrates were chosen not by the authority of the Crown, as in her sister colonies, but by the suffrages of her independent people, and their plain and simple style of I lving was never shocked or insulted by the display of regal pomp in the person of some pampered menial of a royal master. "There is no State in the Union," mays Bancroft, the American Gibbon, "in whose early history, if I were a citizen, I could find more of which to be proud, and less that I should wish to blot." Noble tes

Firm as a rock of the ocean that braves A thousand wild waves on the shore.

Firm as a rock of the ocean that braves
A thousand wild waves on the shore.

Why is it, said the author of the crisis, "that the enemy have left New England, and made these middle States the seat of war? Because New England is not infested by tories, and we are." And preëminently may this be said in relation to Connecticut. Her people met the shock in one united phalanx with the clergy at their head, who, while they iervently prayed for help to the God of their fathers, took good care to deserve the aid of Providence by sending every fencible man into the army and making the pulpits resound with the stirring exhortation, "be strong, that yo be not servants; equip yourselves like men, and fight." Her sons were present on every field of contest from Bunker Hill to Yorktown. She took from the enemy at Ticonderoga the cannon which drove him out of Boston, and thundered against his lines during the whole course of the war. In 1777, Lord Cornwallis declared "South Carolina a conquered province," while none of the royal generals ever spoke of Connecticut in their dispatches save "as an impudent buzzing nest of rebel hornets." Thirty-one thousand six hundred men did she furnish to the continental army, more by five thousand than either New York, or Pennsylvania, or Virginia; while the contributions of money, clothing, and provisions, were, if possible, in a still larger and more generous proportion. But the striking fact in her revolutionary annals is that which, in part, has given rise to the resolution before the House. Although their feet in the port of New York for seven long years had full possession of the Sound, and one hundred miles of the coast lay perfectly exposed, yet the enemy made but three plundering excursions upon our territory, and in each of the three they ran back to their boats, like beaten pirates, much faster than they marched into the country. The women of Connecticut, like those of Sparta, never saw the smoke of an enemy's camp. It was in one of these predatory expeditions, that to Danbury in 1

daughter of the State, but the great and the good of former generations, the wise statesmen, the learned and plous divines, the brave and patriotic soldiers now in glory, when they learn this well deserved mark of respect paid to one of the best and noblest of their compeers, will send to us from the spirit land, with their thousand voices a shout responsive to our own, "qui transfulit, sustinet?" Connecticut for ever! Esto perpetua!

Question taken and carried unanimously.

Question taken and carried unanimously.

Court of Appeals.

JUNE 27.—No. 14 called and passed. No. 15, Pullman, app't, agt. Corning and another, resp'ts. Submitted. H. S. Newton, counsel.

No. 16, Clark, resp't, agt. Baird, app't; argued. N. Hill, Jr., for sp's't. Ransom Balcom for resp't.

No. 18. Set down for the 29th inst.

No. 19 Reserved for submission.

No. 158. Edgell, app't, agt. Hart, resp't: submitted.—

N. Howard, Jr., counsel.

No. 21. Smith appellant, agt. the Mayor, &c., of New York, respondents. Argued—James T. Brady, for appellant; Samuel A. Foot, for respondents.

JUNE 25.—Causes Nos. 26, 52, 56, 64, 85, 99 and 245, wruck off by consext.

No. 12, Atpheus Morse and another, respondents, agt. Cloyes, appellant. Argued. Linothy Jenkins for appellant; George F. Comstock for respondents.

No. 13 Ellis Morse and another, respondents, agt. Cloyes, appliant. Argued. Thoothy Jenkins for appellant, George F. Comstock for respondents.

No. 11 Wakeman, respondent, agt Sherman, appellant, O. F. Comstock for respondents.

No. 11 Wakeman, respondent, agt Sherman, appellant. Argued. Charles O'Conor for appellant; James F. Brady for respondent.

for respondent.

HORRID MURDER.—Yesterday a very genteelly deserd man, supposed to be a German, was found murdered on the Lake shore, near the pest house, but seen the two ceme ories, on the north side. He had, apparently, been stabled to the heart with a very large boxie kaife or studier weapon. It would seem that the knife had, bren torned completely round in the wound, as it was cearly large enough to insert a man's hand. There were no payers or other meass upon his person by which he could be identified and up to the time of our going to press no one had been found who recognized him. The physicians concer in the opinion that the mirder was committed on Welceeday night, or certainly within forty-eight hours. Coroner Hines Neld an inquest over the body of the decayed. The jury stadered a verdict of will ul murder, committed by some person or persons unliteran — Change Frent, June 24.

EXPLOSION OF THE STAMER WAYNE—PIVE LIVES

The steamer Wayne, belonging to the Mears.
Dibble, of this town, met with an awful secident, on last Sunday morning, at the mouth of Lower Broad Creek, about forty miles below Newbern. She was bound to Bay river, for the purpose of bringing up timber for Mr. John Blackwell. Having anchored at the place mentioned on Saturday night, the crew were in the act, on Sunday morning, about 4 o'clock, of hauling up the anchor, preparatory to pursuing their course, when the explosion of the boiler took place.

The steam and water forced their way towards the forward part of the boat, throwing into the river all who stood within their reach. Four of those who were on the bow, engaged at the anchor, lost their lives, either from the effects of the steam, or by being drowned after falling into the water. Three, named Charles, Adam, and Emanuel, belonged to John Blackwell, Esq., and the other, Bill, to J. M. Roberts, Esq. Two others, Oliver and Sam, one the property of Mr. Blackwell, and the other of Mrs. Eliza Vail, escaped death by drowning, only by the timely efforts of Mr. Ossian Hanks and Mr. Rohm, Captain of the steamer. They were drawn out of the water badly scalded.

The boiler, from the reaction was thrown with tremendous force, through the whole length of the boat, crushing everything to atoms that opposed its progress. The cook, a woman named Patience, the property of Mr. J. L. Durand, was lying asleep on the floor in the ladies cabin, and has not been seen or heard of since. As the boilers passed through the cabin, she must have been killed by its force, and then carried along with it into the river, at the stern of the boat.

Mr. Hanks and Mr. Rohm were in the cabin, also asleep at the time of the explosion. Mr. Hanks occupied a berth on one side, and Rohm on the other. Their escape seems really providential, as the boiler passed within a few inches of them. On being aroused by the pouring in upon them of the water, they immediately rushed up the stairs to the upor deck,

permit.—Newburn (N. C.) paper, June 22.

EXPLOSION OF THE PROPELLIR CHALLENGE—PIVE
PERSONS KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

Between ten and eleven o'clock Wednesday morraing, the gropeller Challenge, (lately built at this port.) while about twenty miles below Mackinac, bound down, exploded her boiler, with the most disastrous effects. Five persons were killed, and three severely and one slightly injured. The stern of the boat was blown off, and she sank in about five minutes.

three severely and one slightly injured. The stern of the boat was blown off, and she sank in about five minutes.

The passengers and crew escaped in two boats, and were picked up shortly afterwards by the schooner North Star. which was about ten miles distant at the time of the explosion, and hearing the report, hastened to the rescue.

The North Star meeting the propeller Bucephalus, bound for this port, the survivors were transferred to the latter vessel, which arrived here last evening.

The names of the killed are as follows:—

Harrison Wilson, Isaac King, Timothy McPherson, (all colored men.) deck hands: Geo. Spallman, a young man, not attached to the vessel, but who was working his passage; and a passenger from Mackinac, whose name was unknown to our informant.

The wounded are, James C. Howard, second engineer; Henry Neal, cook; and one of the firemen, who is not expected to survive. Mr. J. D. Henderson, of this city, the first engineer, was slightly injured.

The following is a list of the survivors:—

Captain E. Darley, wife and child; Thomas Cragg, first mate; William Syron, second mate; J. D. Henderson, first engineer; Jsmes C. Howard, second engineer; R. Van Slyke, steward; William Ross, wheelsman; John Doyle, fireman; James Burrs, do.; John Coynt, do.; George Parker, Samson More, Morgan Morris, Alexander Low, Samuel McPherson, and John Anderson, deck hands; Henry Johr and John Andrus, boys; and Henry S. Riddle, A. H. Lydecker, Frederick Schute, and Joseph Freeman, passengers.

The Challenge was a new boat, being at the time of the explosion, on her first trip. She was owned by H. N. Strong, Esq., of this city, and Capt. Hart.—Detroit Free Press, June 24.

Shocking Accident on the Boston and Maine

wither New York, or Pennsylvania, or Virginia, while the contributions of money, clothing, and provisions, were, if possible, in a still larger and more visions, were, if possible, in a still larger and more generous proportion. But the striking fact in her provisions, were, if possible, in a still larger and more generous proportion. But the striking fact in her striking facts south of us at their leisure during the whole course of the war, though the enemy occupied the States south of us at their leisure during the whole course of the war, though their facts in the port of New York for several long, the property of the enemy occupied the States south of us at their leisure during the whole course of the war, though their facts in the port of New York for several long, the property of the state private of the possible of the tree they are the state of the property of the state private, much facts than they marched into the country. There was the smoke of an enemy scamp. It was in one of these predatory expeditions, that to Danbury in 1777, that the veteran Wooster, in bealing back the force, received a mortal wound, and the force of the force wound the force of the work of the force wound the force of the work of the force wound the force of the work of the force wound the force of the work of the force wound the force of the work of the force wound the force of the force wou

than ten nor more than five hundred dollars.

An Importon.—The Rev. Dr. J. F. Minor came to this city last June from Montgomery, Ala. He had just married an aniable young wife, and was in search of a home We was, we undersand, a regularly accredited clergyn en in the Methodist Church, over the signature of Bishop Andiews. He preached here repeatedly, and as he bore binnelf like a true thristian, and possessed an agreeable address, he readily ingratiated himself into favor. After contracting many debts, and becoming involved, oc took his departure for Florida, leaving his wife here, with the avowed purpose of returning with some negroes he on hed in that State. He had not been gane, however, more than a month, before his wife received a letter from Mobile, enclosing a ring he had taken from her, and ancouncing his death. Through the exertions of the Rev. A. K. Wie field, we learn that means were raised which enabled Mrs. Minor to return to Alabama, where she now lives. This heartless villain, we have been informed, is not dead. He was seen by occ of our citizens a few weeks age, in Philadelphia, in company with another lady, no doubt another victim of his deception. Dr. Minor has his left hand off just above the wrist, is tall and slim, quite delicate, and well calculated to deceive.—Arkunats Frue Democrat, June 14

Generosity Refused — Yesterday morning, a scene occurred upon the Louisville mail boat Scioto, before she started, which deserves a passing notice. A gentleman, whom we afterwards learned was Mr. Orville Ihomas, of Bayou Sara, came on board, followed by a stalwarth looking mulatto with a trunk, which was given in charge of mith, the porter. When that was taken care of, Mr. Thomas approached Capt. Summons, with whom we were telking at the time, and said: "Captain, I'm going down to Louisville with you, but here is a boy that I wish to give his liberty, and you can tell to whom I shall apply to get his free papers made out." The boy secured astenished, and saked his master why he wished to get rid of him. "Well," said Mr. Thomas, "I am told that you have been herding with the abolitionists since we came here, and that they have agreed to do better by you than I do: so you can leave me at once, for if you want to go with them, you can be of no use to me as I have no time to watch you, and if I had I would not be bothered about you." The result was that the boy actually begged not to be turned off in that way, and Mr. Thomas consented to take him along, on good behavior.—St. Louis Enquirer, June 24.

The Christian Era says:—Our young people will d well to remember that it is no use to pray to God to say them from cholers while they swallow inordinate quantities of unrine cherries, and other unripe fruit, which will soon be in market.

Before Hon. Florence McCarthy, Justice.

June 27.—John Hard against George Gustin, Hamilton R. Hutchins, and Reuben Scafeld.—This was an action to recover back \$220 purchase money for an alleged fraud in the sale to the plaintiffs by the defendants of all their right, title and interest to the fixtures and good will of a certain stand in Fulton market. There was a written contract to that effect. It appeared by the testimony that the plaintiff had possession of the stand (formerly occupied by one of the defendants) and fixtures, and sold butter for two days off the same, and that afterwards the clerk of the market turned the plaintiff off the stand, and removed the fixtures, because plaintiff had come there without a permit from him or the superintendent of the market, and from this the action was brought to recover back the purchase money, on the ground that the plaintiff had nought the stand and fixtures, and a right to occupy the same. The court ruled that there was no fraud on the part of the defendants; that they sold only what they had a right to sell by the good will and fixtures of the stand; that the stand itself was corporation property and under control of the superintendent; that the permit which the defendant, Scofield, held to occupy the stand, was only from day to day, and that upor the face of it he could only give the same right to the plaintiff, subject to the action of the superintendent of the market, and that the plaintiff should have inquired of the superintendent whether the same privilege would be extended to him. Verdict for defendants.

S. Kelley against Donnelly.—This was an action to recover for work, labor and services rendered by plaintiff for defendant, in flagging premises, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Second avenue. Plaintiff called as a witness his former partner, who proved the work, but admitted the receipt of two checks of \$100 each, on account of this work, which were severally paid, and swore positively that he gave the plaintiff's partner three checks on the Grocers'

ner three chess on the Grocers' Bank, for \$100 cach, on account of this work, which were severally paid, Judgment for defendant, for \$31 50 and costs.

Before Hon. Judge Thompson.

ACTION TO RECOVER MONEY PAID UNDER THE STATUTE AGAINST STOCK JOBBING.

JUNE 28—Dean against Hamilton.—In this case it appears that Dean, by his agent, Roderick Sedgwick, gave Hamilton \$100 for the privilege of delivering to the latter, sixty days after date, one hundred shares of Erie railroad stock, each at 88 per cent. At the expiration of the sixty days plaintiff offered the defendant the 100 shares of stock, which Hamilton refused to receive. A suit was brought in this court, some time ago to recover damages for the breach of that contract. The contract being declared void, on the ground that the stock did not stand upon the books of the Erie Railroad Company as the property of the plaintiff, judgment was their rendered for the defendant. This action was brought to recover for money had and received. It was also admitted in this suit that the contract was void. The question then was whether, under such circumstances, the \$100 paid as aforesaid could be recovered back by the plaintiff.

The Court decided that the statute declared all such contracts void, but not illegal, and that therefore the money upon all such contracts might be recovered back. Besides, the statute expressly declares that money paid under the statute against stock jobbing may be recovered back. Judgment for plaintiff for \$100.

Before Hon. Judge McCarthy.

Ryder vs. Smith.—This was an action to recover \$123 for clothing furnished to defendant, and to ones Pindar. It appeared that before the articles were delivered to Pindar, the plaintiff sent to defendant tu inquire about his solvency, &c. Defendant replied, that Pindar "was perfectly good for anything under \$100; I will see it all right." The defendant pleaded the statute of frauds, as to the goods furnished Pindar. Defence admitted. Judgment for plaintiff, \$5150.

Superior Court—Part Second.

Before Hon. Judge Emmet.

June 28.—Action for Slander—John Engle and wife vs. John Summer.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff's against the defendant for slandering the plaintiff's wife, by calling her a thief and—and saying that she made her living by thieving and—. The slander was proved, and no defence being offered, the jury rendered a werdict in favor of the plaintiff's, against the defendant, for the sum of one thousand dollars.

George O. Ruger vs. The Mayor, &c., of New York—This was an action for injury sustained by the plaintiff by falling into a hele on the sidewalk at the Battery. It appeared, from the evidence adduced by Mr. O'Rorke, for the plaintiff, that a tree had been uprooted at the Battery, and the defendants had neglected to fill up the hole caused by the removal of the tree. It was dark when the plaintiff fell in, and his shin was cut and bruised, below the knee, but no hone was broken; he was, however, confined to his house, and required medical aid for two months. The Counsel for the Corporation, Messrs. Dillon & Hodges, did not produce any witness, but they contended that the plaintiff was not injured to the extent alleged, and that the Corporation are not liable for streets or highways being out of repair. The Judge, in charging the jury, said that it was immaterial by whom the hole was made, that it was presumed it was done by the defendants, who were bound to see that such injuries are not occasioned. The Judge also charged, for the purpose of raising the question before the Court above, that the defendants are bound to keep the walks on the Battery in a state of repair, and are liable for the consequences of their neglect to do so. Verdict for the plaintiff two hunof repair, and are liable for the consequences of their neglect to do so. Verdict for the plaintiff two hun-dred dollars. Stay of proceedings for twenty days to allow defendants to make a case.

Supreme Court—In Chambers.

Before Hen. Judge Recevelt.

June 28.—Habeas Coppis —A tall son of Hibernia, about six feet high, and apparently having arrived at the years of discretion, though designated by a fiction of I aw an "infant" was brought up before the court on habeas corpus, and his discharge from the United States Army demanded by his mother. The youth's name is Mishaed Dunworth, and it appears that he has been confined on Bedlow's Island as a deserter. The mother and brother of "the bould soldier boy" deposed that he was born in Ireland on September 1, 18:2. A sergeant deposed that; the prisoner enlisted at Fort Hamilton on the 13th Jan. last, and that he declared himself to be 22 years of age; he was funnished with clothes, &c., to the value of \$26, and had since obtained more than \$9 in pay; the prisoner deserted in the following March, taking with him clothes valued at \$20. A policeman deposed that he was on duty a few days since at the Histain office, when the prisoner's brother came to him and told him he was a deserter from the army; the winess arrested the prisoner, and received \$30 with the consent of the Mayor. The brother being recalled, stated that the prisoner and he quarrelled near the Histain office, the prisoner and he quarrelled near the Histain office, the prisoner and he quarrelled near the Histain office, the prisoner and he quarrelled near the Histain office, the prisoner arm he was over nimeteen years of age when he arrived in this country, and by the laws of the United States he was free to enlist of his own accord. The prisoner had also admitted that he had forme by enlisted in Pennsylvania, and was honorably discharged: he had been a soldier and a polleeman in the British service in Ireland.

The Judge said he had grave doubt about the propriety of discharging the recruit. He was in this country without a guardian, and the father, not being here had takeful made the on his own guardian; and, moreover, he appeared to be twenty-four or t-enty fire years of age. The Judge, theref

Court of Special Sessions.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Jucge Beebe.

June 28—The number of criminals sentenced this morning was less perhaps in proportion than on any other occasion.

David H. Cruttenden, one of the teachers in the Mehanice' Society school, was charged with severely assaulting an interesting child, named Henry L. Snyder, with a cowhide, and severely cutting him.

The father of the boy, being duly sworn deposed—That in the 16th of May his child came home with his back all at, and the blood runsing down his legs; it appeared as if there had been a great many cuts made on one spot; the blood flowed very freely from the wound, which was about the size of a silver dollar.

The complainant, being sworn, deposed—That he went; to the Mechanics' Society school on the 16th of May, and that there the prisoner, Cruttenden, beat him with a cause in a very severe manner for having some the crackers in his possession, the defendant first beat him with a cause in a very severe manner for having some the crackers in his possession, the defendant first beat him on the hand, and afterwards on the back and legs; witness was lame for a week, and had to go to the doctor in order to get his wounds dressed.

Col. Stevens, being duly sworn, deposed—That on the evening of the occurrence Mr. Snyder called at his house with the boy, and said that Mr. Cruttenden had beaten his boy in a hocking manner; winess then examined the boy and found marks on his person; in one place the skin was cut, but, in his opinion a three can piece would cover the wound.

Several witnesses were then examined for the defence, among the rest Dr. Stewart, who testified that a ration would produce marks of a black and blue character, even if used with moderation.

All the witnesses being then examined, which occupied about two hours, the Court adjourned the cx e until Friday morning at nice oclock.

Superior Court—Part First.

Refore Chief Justice Oakley.

Superior Court—Part First.

Before Chief Justice Oakley.

June 28.— Guiseppi Forti vs. Max Marctzek.—
This was an action for \$2,500, balance due for services rendered by the plaintiff, the well known Italian tenor singer, to Mr. Marctzek, the Italian opera manager. It appearing to be a long case of accounts, which the Court had not time to go into at this late period of the term, the Chief Justice referred it to exJudge Ullshoefier, to hear and determine the matter in controversy. Costs of term to abide the event.

The town of Provincetown, Mass., has made a small appropriation to test the experiment of breeding fish. We have repeatedly expressed the opinion that this experiment, which has been so successful in France, might be made with great benefit in this country.